is said to have evolved, a vague tendency or *nisus* towards complex and living wholes.

Secondly, the doctrine is modified by recognizing as real and causally effective in nature the modes of psychical activity which have emerged in the course of organic evolution. These two modifications naturally hang together ; and together they make the doctrine of emergent evolution much more attractive and respectable. In this form it is wholeheartedly accepted by such distinguished biologists as Professors H. S. Jennings and J. C. HenicL

But, of course, even in this improved form, it does not go very far to illuminate the great problems of biology, morphogenesis, and regulation in general. It remains a descriptive statement; the adjective emergent' does not in any degree make the word evolution an explanatory theory. It really does little more than emphasize an aspect of all organization which has been unduly neglected under the dominance of the machine-theory, the type of theory which inevitably results from the strictly mechanical and additive way of thinking of complexes.